of a better, leaving a disconsolate widow, and a large sircle of friends, to bemoan their irreparable loss.

The insurrection in the Swiss canton of Berne has violent opposition on the part of the Bernese radi lians, &c., who had been sent into the canton of Vaud, have all returned to Geneva and its neigh borhood, where Mazzini for some time past has been actively engaged in the recruiting service of the revolution, and preparing to invade Italy.

The Prussian Ministry have suffered a decided defeat in the Second Chamber. The government ministerial responsibility bill has been thrown out by a majority of 182 against 105. The members of the extreme right have uttered strange doctrines in the debate. They insisted, that obedience to the personal commands of the King should free Ministers from their responsibility, because Prussis

is a " monarchy."

The Prussian constitutionalists have celebrated the birth-day of Frederick the Great, as a set-off to the King's recent celebration of the birth of the

The Hessian officers, who resigned their commissions during the late crisis, will be tried by a court martial of Bavarian officers. Probably, also, the civil servants of the State, who have been faithful to their oaths and the constitution, will also be brought before this tribunal. Messrs. Henkel and Hornstein, whose release from imprisonment many journals have aunounced, are in more rigorous custody than ever. In heavily locked and barred cells, they are watched day and night.

Our London Correspondence.

THE STATE OF EUROPE

London, Friday evening, Feb. 7, 1851. Opening of the English Parliament-The Royal Speech—The Debate—The Paragraph on the "Pa-pal Aggression"—The Government—The Opposi-tion—Lord John Russell's Declaration—Free Trade and Protestion-Continental Europe-The Duke of Bordeaux -- Miscellaneous.

As previously announced, Parliament was opened by her Majesty Queen Victoria in person, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. Unlike the message of the President of the United States, the address presented by an English monarch in 1851 does not contain a declaration of principles, or an able resumé of the political, financial and statistical state of the country; it is regarded simply as an indication of the principal measures and the principal topics which are likely to come under the consideration of Parliament, without expressing any opinions on the merits of the measures themselves.

Such was the view expressed by Lord Stanley, who, under such circumstances, voted that the address which had been prepared in reply to the royal speech should be adopted without alteration, as most respectful to the crown and most convenien to the House. The address has been adopted by both houses.

The greatest curiosity and even anxiety prevailed as to the paragraph relative to the "Papal aggression." It was listened to in breathless unxiey. The paragraph is what I said it would be-an announcement on the part of the Queen, as mouthpiece of the government, to maintain the rights of the crown, and, at the same time, religious liberty. 'It is for Parliament to consider the measure tha

will be laid before it."
This evening, (Friday), Lord John Russell will move "to bring in a bill to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom." (Consequently includes Ireland.

To night, then, there wilt be a stormy debate and a trial of strength between the ministry and its opponents.

A stadium has been reached in this "Papal question," which will be a marked page in history. It has been now transferred from the wide field of public epinion to the closed lists of a parliamentary arena, where select knights, who represent great parties, will fight the cause of the opinions they represent. In the debate on Tuesday night, which followed the reading of the royal speech, we have had a foretaste of this night's debate, a sketch of the picture that is to follow In the Lords, Lord Effingham moved the address, and was seconded by Lord Cremorne. Lord Stanley, the champion by Lord Cremorne. Lord Stanley, the champion of the Protestant party, then rose. He spoke at great length. He said that Lord John Russeli must have been fully aware of the flame he was about to kindle, when he penned his memorable letter—that he sent it forth as the deliberate opinion of the head of the government; that an insolent aggression had been made upon the supremacy of the Crown of England. If the letter of the noble Lord meant any thing—it meant that he would vin-dicate the supremacy of the crown—the rights of the bishops and the clergy—the undivided swav of her Majesty, and the Parliament over the domestic concerns of the country. Amidst continued cheers, Lord Stanley warned the government that if the measure fell short of the just expectations of the country, a heavy responsibility would rest upon the heads of the government for having trifled with the strongest and holiest feelings of the English The Duke of Richmond, the protectionist duke,

The Duke of Richmond, the protectionist duke, denounced free trade as having crippled the landed interest of England; the Legislature had ruined the landed proprietor to give money to the cotton spinners of Manchester, who to obtain money "would sacrince every law, both human and divine" As the matter would be shortly discussed he should wait till then, and not move an amendment. As regards the Papal movement he had opposed the emancipation act, and was not astonished at what the Pope had done, as he had seen many o at what the rope had done, as he had seen many of the nobles of the land supporting a measure for ad-mitting Jews (Baron Rothschild) into the House of Commons He regarded Lord John's letter as the letter of the British cabinet.

No bad type this, duke, of a peculiar class of Faciliary and the common services of the contraction of the

One of the most remarkable speeches was that

One of the mest remarkable speeches was that of Lord Camoys, a Roman Catholic. He felt it his duty as an Englishman, to protest against the exercise of the Popes temporal power in England. The Marquis of Lansdowne replied to the observations of Lord Stanley, who had attacked the foreign policy of the government. He considered the act of the Pope as an act of usurpation. In the Commons, the principal speakers were Roebuck, Lord John Russell and Disraell. Sibthorp, as usual, was facetious, invoked lightning to destroy the Crystal Palace, and signified that the present ministry consists of the most costemptible body of men he, had ever seen assembled together? Sir E. M. Buxton gave notice that, on the light inst., he would move that the differential duties on foreign sugar, which would come into operation on let July next, should be continued until the slave trade be abolished. On Monday, Mr. Anstey will bring in a bill for the entire repeal of penal acts applying to Reman Catholics.

Roman Catholice.

The Marquis of Kildare moved the address in the Commons in reply to the speech. He was seconded by Mr Peto, m, perhaps, the most business-like speech of the night, in which he gave a sketch

conded by Mr reto, in, pernaps, the most ousnesslike speech of the night, in which he gave a sketch
of the commercial prospects of England.

Roe buck then rose to attack Lord John Russell's
letter, and at the same time to oppose Lord Stanley. He said it was with pain he addressed the
House—a pain at beholding a so-called liberal
government going backwards. He said it was an
act of gross persecution to prevent Roman Catholies from having bishops to give them the spiritual
comforms of religion. He charged Lord John with
making "political capital," and said he was dealing faisely with the country. The noble Lord, forgetting his position, equally forgetting history, and
thinking only of a fleeting popularity, had lent the
senction of his great name to cover a great vice.
It was nothing less than the eld puritanisal biggery
of England breaking out in the 19th century. It
was disheartening to see such mean and petty nassions disturbing the onward progress of a British
minister.

Lybn O'Connell on the new rest of the kink Catholic.

minister.

John O'Connell, on the part of the Irish Catholic
members, assured the House that there was no in members, assured the House that there was no in-tention on their part to move an amendment to the address, and the House might depend on their givaddress, and the House might depend on their giving support to the great principles of religious liberty. The Earl of Arundel, a Roman Catholic peer, announced his intention of opposing any attack upon the perfect liberty of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Hume expressed his approval of all that had been said by Roebuck, and added that a stranger entering the House would suppose they were a body of ecclesiastics met to discuss some church question, as nothing else hardly had been alluded to. He concluded with his old hobby—a demand for the reduction of the army. Lord John Russell passed in review the different topics meutioned in the royal speech. He entered at some length into the agricultural question. He could hold out no hopes of a protective duty of five shillings.

ailings. In reply to Mr. Roebuck, Lord John Russell said at, with respect to the letter he had written to with respect to the letter he had written to Bishop of Durham, it was not to make political al, but because he entertained the sentiments hen expressed, and, rightly or wrongly, he

could not refrain from giving expression to them, or giving publicity to those expressions. He was ready to propose measures as atrong as his own convictions might suggest; he should not yield to any one in that respect, and should not shrink from performing the part he thought right. But he could not, on the other hand, introduce measures which he thought at all beyond the occasion, or which would in any way entrench upon the religious liberty of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. The measure he had to propose on Friday (to-night) should extend to the whole of the united kingdom. Disraeli's speech was chiefly in allusion to the agricultural interests, and I may here observe that the gauntlet will be thrown down by him on Tuesday next, on the question of protection.

tection.

The government will shortly bring in a bill for the abolition of the office of the Lord Lieutenant of

The government will shortly bring in a bill for the abolition of the office of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The news from continental Europe may be summed up in a few words.

After some hesitation, Louis Napoleon has, at length, presented the dotation bill. He demands 1,800,000 francs for his expenses. The bill has been referred to the committees. The dotation already allowed to the President of the French Republic is 1,200,000 francs, and the Elysee for residence, and 240,000 francs to keep the establishment. From the discussion which has taken place in the different bureaux, it appears that the bill will be rejected. The committee selected are, with two exceptions, opposed to the additional grant. A national subscription is spoken of, but there is an insurmountable objection to this. If employées of the government subscribed to support the head of the executive power, and the latter accepted it, he would be liable to the accusation of bribery on an unheard of scale; in fact, of selling public offices of trust.

The debate on the dotation bill will be a stormy one if persisted in.

A considerable sensation has been created, by reports published in the Vienna papers, of the state of health of the Duke of Bordeaux, alus Count of Chambord, alus Henry V., whom M Berryer, in the recent debate, declared could only enter France as king. These accounts report the duke dying at Venice. He is even said to have received the last sacrament. Private letters, on the other hand, received in Paris, say he has been very all, but is recovering. It is, moreover, stated, that the Duke of Modena, brother of the Duchess of Bordeaux, has been sent for to Venice. The Duke is staying with the Duchess de Berri, who has a fine palace on the grand canal. The death of the Duke of Bordeaux, at the present moment, would have very important results. He is the last of the legitimist dynasty, and his adherents would then rally round the young Count de Paris, son of the Duchess of Orleans.

Austrian troops have occupied Hamburg and Lubeck—t

bayonets—Austria infeatens to send troops to Switzerland, should there be a renewal of hostilities there—Austria is to increase her army in Italy—in fact, Austria seems to have taken upon herself the duties of universal policeman, to keep order. Prussia, it is true, also sends troops to Holstein; but has been snubbed, nevertheless. The installation of the federal government in Holstein leoks, moreover, very like taking possession of that duchy in the name of Germany. There is nothing new from the East, or from Spain and Portugal. From India, we have advices from Bombay to the 3d January, and Calcutta to the 21st December. Sir Charles Napier had issued a valedictory address to the Indian army, censuring, in strong terms, the licentiousness of the officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, who nearly starved to death an unfortunate servant, (Jane Wilbred,) have been sentenced to two years imprisonment. Sir Robert Peel, (who succeed the late Sir R.,) has made his first political speech to his temants and constituents at Tamworth.

We have had no winter in London this year.

Our French Correspondence.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.
PARIS, February 6, 1851.
The Weather—Soirée at the Hotel of the United States Minister—Theatricals—Dea h of Maestro Spontint—Lola Montes' Memoirs—Bal Masques -Mrs. Funny Kemble, &c., &c.

"Leonato—You will never turn mad, nlece!

Beatrice—No; not till a hot January;

—Shakspeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

The warm winter which we now enjoy will be long remembered in France, and we shall have great luck, if we thus arrive at the end of February. You cannot understand our happiness and delight, unless you think of the finest days of the American Indian summer. The gaiety inspired by the mild weather has attracted over Pari a sort of tempest-a storm which may be called the ouragan of mazurkas, schottishes and gallopades, by which the rock of eloquence has been overrun Despite our political imbroglio, the balls are à l'ord du jour, and music is heard everywhere. The statesmen themselves are dancing, and I have seen Louis Napoleon enjoying a waltz with the greatest delight.

Paris is decidedly a most agreeable city to spend the winter in. Soirées are held everywhere. There is a sort of emulation between the city and There is a sort of emulation between the city and its suburbs. St. Honoré is discharging its invitatations on St. Germain, by which the fashionable bullets or grape shot are returned in the shape of bullets down on pink paper.

Among the most handsome parties to which I have been invited, I will place in front rank that given last week at the hotel of the American Minister, 30 Rue Ville Evique, by Mr. and Mrs. Rives. There were no more than two hundred

Rives. There were no more than two hundred persons invited; but they were all selected from amongst the best society of Paris, and the hosts of the mansion performed the honors of their ball with such refinement of manners and hospitality that it made me remember some of the parties of the same kind in the United States, which are still engraved on my memory. All the diplomatic corps had been invited there; and among them I remarked M. Dupin the Speaker of the House; Prince and Princess Kallimaki; Duke of Sotomayor and his beautiful lady, who is the type of the distinguished Senoras of Spain; M. Mivrocordato, Ambassador of Greece; M. Pavia, Minister of Portugal; M. Lovenhelm, Ambassador of Sweden; and many other persons of rank of the foreign aristocracy. The Americans were also there in large numbers. The most conspicuous were—Madame Moulton, whose urbanity and fine style are so popular among her frieads. She was accompanied by her daugher, who is also accomplished. Mrs. Blacque (the pretty Olivia Mott) was present, adorned in a charming pink dress. She was accompanied by her husband. Mr. and Madame Prille, of New Orleans—this lady is a beautiful creole, whose distinguished face was much admired; Mme. Lapis, from New Orleans, an accomplished young lady, was in their company; Mr. and Madame Ledoux, of New Orleans; Mr. and Mms. Phalen, of New York—by the bye, all those who are equainted with her naïse manner and her bon ton. Mr. and Mrs. Mason, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, of New Orleans; the amiable Madame de Lavalette, (formerly Mrs. Phalen, are delighted with her naïse manner and her bon ton. Mr. and Mrs. Mason, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, of New Orleans; the amiable Madame de Lavalette, (formerly Mrs. Phalen, are delighted with her naïse manner and her bon ton. Mr. and Mrs. Gudin, of Paris; Mile. Lahitte and Mms. Soleil, both dauthers of the eximance of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc.

Among the young men who had been invited to the ball were, in the, same parier, man proole who had not be for

ing in April, as, for instance, the verbenas and peturias, are in full vegetation. The agriculturists have already planted, melons in their gardens, and all the botanists of the country are gathering plants for their collections. This is extraordinary, indeed, for the season, and I hope it will continue, for the sake of the country.

This mild weather has attracted to France many birds of foreign countries, who had never or selections.

birds of foreign countries, who had never, or sei-dom, been seen on here before. Several Scotch eagles, of the largest size, were shot, a few days ago, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, and one of them mea-sured seven metres from the tip of one wing to that of the other.

eagles, of the largest size, were shot, a few days ago, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, and one of them measured seven metres from the tip of one wing to that of the other.

Diseases have also been very numerous, on account of this unusual change of season, and I understand that the mortality is nearly double what it was last year at this time. Among the meast regretted deaths I will mention that of Maestro Spontini, one of the most celebrated musicians that ever lived. This composer, it is well known, was the author of "La Vestale" and "Ferdinand Cortez," two grand operas, which obtained the utmost success during the restoration of the Bourboas. Spontini was a member of the Institute of France.

The night guards, of which I spoke to you in one of my letters, are about being organized by M. Carlier, the Frefect of Police. This new body of watchmen will be dressed like the firemen of Paris, with a helmet, and a short riding coat of maroon color, trimmed with red cloth. Instead of a club to rap with, they will have a whistle plaving three tunes, and they will carry a dark lantern to aid in their watch and examination. The formation of this new watch will, I think, offer more safety to those persons who perambulate at a late hour in the streets of Paris. I understand that a night guard will also be established in all the large cities of France.

Another improvement, which is much appreciated in Paris, is that of the establishment of a new line of omnibuses, the price of which will be lowered to two sous, instead of six, as it is now. These stages, which will be drawn by four horses; and I may say, by the specimen I have seen in the factory where they are constructed, that when they are started, we shall have no comfort to envy for cheap travelling all over Paris.

The memoirs of Lola Montes have not obtained that success which the author expected. It is well known that the bewitening area turrier had for the reading of these memoirs; and all who had received letters from Lola, in which she insinuated her intention to menti

this step of the Russian Ozar. Why: That is the question.

The theatrical week has been quite animated, and all the places of amusement of Paris have made much money. At the Grand Opers, the continuation of the début of the tenor Mairalt, and the first appearance of M'lle. Poinlot, a prima donna of much talent, have attracted all the dulettanti of Paris. M'lle. Poinlot, a beautiful lady, o commanding figure, has been received with much approbation, and I think she will become one of the finest singers of the age.

the finest singers of the age.
At the Theatre Francais, M'lle Rachel, who has signed a new engagement, his re-appeared in her celebrated part of Mithridates, and created the greatest sensation.

At the Odeon theatre, a young author, M

At the Oeeon theatre, a young author, we be lioux, has produced a tragedy in five acts, and in rhyme, entitled, "Den Gaspar Le Mendiant" which contains several scenes of the highest talent. This new play, though not faultless, may be considered as the first trial of a poet who, if encouraged, will become one of those of whom become in round.

considered as the first trial of a poet who, if encouraged, will become one of those of whom France is proud.

At the Varicie's theatre, a new play, by M. Anicet Boutgeois and Deslandes, called "Jeanne," met with much success. An actress of talent, Mile. Thuilier, and M. Hoffman, the excellent comedian, obtained the approbation of the whole house.

At the Gymnase two new plays have been performed, both of which were successful. The first is entitled, "Tout Vient à Point à Qui Sart Attendre," by M. Bayard, and the second, "La Dot de Marie," by Messrs. Clairville and Cordaer.

At the Theatre de L'Ambigu Comique a new drama, in five acts, called "Henri Le Lion," was performed on Sunday last, and proved to be a good specimen of modern literature. The plot is well arranged, the acts well divided, the actors good, he 'costumes and scenery well appropriated—in short, this new play will allow the administration to give all due attention to the melodfassa of "Brugere," by M. Eugene Sue, which is at rehearsal, and will soon be produced.

The Commission of Theatres is busily engaged in examining the proposals made by severat managers for re-opening the Theatre Historique, as a lyric theatre. It will be remembered [that, under the direction of Mr. Adam, the circus next to the Historical theatre, was opened five years ago, and obliged to shut its door, after six months. The situation of this theatre, I think, is not propitious for musical purposes.

Whilst all these theatrical attractions are night-

The situation of this theatre, I think, is not propitious for musical purposes.

Whilst all these theatrical attractions are nightly engaging all the strangers who are in Paris, to spend their sories, and to listen to the best French iterature, the Masquerade balls are shaking their jolly bells, and every Saturday the Grand Opera is crowded with a host of dominoes and costumes of the funniest kind.

I will finish this long letter by the narration of a short angelose which took place on Saturday last

I will finish this long letter by the narration of a short anecdote which took place on Saturday last, at the masquerade ball of the Grand Opera. An American young man, Mr. P., who is visiting Paris with the "old folks," was there alone, to see the elephant, and to have some fun. His great desire was to meet an angel of the fair sex. He first looked all around, waiting, to take a decision the moment he should find a fine waist and small feet. These beauties he discovered in a demino of small figure, who took his arm and began to intrigue with him. The lady told him his name, the city of the United States from which he wai; and, after all these preliminaries, she related to him many firting excursions which he had made last year, at Sarstoga and Newport. All these things, whispered in good English, were very puzzling to Mr. P; and in order to find out who was his fair companion, he invited her to supper in a private cabinet. The lady first refused; but after some time, she consented, and the couple started in a carriage for the well known restaurant of Vachette, where all the Americans take their meals. A cabinet was opened, the tinal petit somer was ordered; and when they came to eat it, the lady was obliged to take off her mask. Mr. P. discovered in her—who? Guess it. You give it up? Yes. She was his mother. The romance was over; and he took the joke the best way he could. Mrs. P. is one of the prettiest American ladies in Paris; and no one, when looking at her—considering the freshness of her complexion, and the beauty of her charms—would suppose that she had a son twenty-three years old.

P.S.—My letter was closed before I received the news that Madame Fanny Kemble, (Mrs Butler.) whose readings were so popular in the United States and England, has arrived in Paris, with the intention of giving readings from Sakspeare, on the same plan. Her first source will come off on the 17th instant, in the salle of Mr. Herz. More anno.

anon.

Another piece of intelligence must find its room here. The panorama of the Mississippi river, painted by Smith, the property of Professor Risley, was burnt on the lat instant, at Berlin, during the fire of the mammoth establishment named Kroll.

Opening of the British Parliament. The fourth session of the present Imperial Par-liament was opened, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, by the

liament was opened, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, by the Queen in person.

The weather being singularly fine for the season of the year, an immense concourse of persons was attracted to St. James's Park and Whitehall, to view the royal procession. Her Majesty, who left Buckirgham palace shortly before two o'clock, was received by her loyal subjects with unwonted enthusiasm throughout the line of route. The Queen acknowledged the continued cheering of the crowd with her usual grace and courtesy. Frequent cries of "No Popery!" during her Majesty's progress, indicated the continued existence of the popular feeling which has been so generally manifested.

The scene presented within the Heuse of Lorda had in it somewhat of historical interest. An un-

has such an angelic face appeared anywhere. Enrobed as she was in a dress made of silk and tulle, she looked like a fairy on the lawn. The sons of Mr. Rivee, and the amsable Secretary of Legation, Mr. Shelton Sandford, did all in their pewer to pleare all the guests of the American Embassy, and every swote retired, bearing in his sourcear the fine reception he had met.

Apropes, of Mr. Mr. Sandford. It has been said here, in some circles, that the intention of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Washington, was to send him to Berlin. I think it would be a change which would be very disagreeable to all Americans residing in Paris, who have bestowed the utmost friendship and regard for Mc. Sandford; and in fact he deserves to be so estermed by his countrymen, for he is the most cobing gentleman I ever knew. No doubt these considerations will prevail on Mr. Webster not to temove him.

As I told you in the beginning of this letter, the spring has decidedly arrived in France. In the department of Saone et Loire, the grains are already growing, and the grass is as green as in the month of May. The turuips and cabbages are already fine, and in several gardens many plants which are usualy only grow-

with the quickness of feminine intuition, whether the heart of their royal mistress were truly expressed in the speech of her ministers, if this latter should fall short of their expectations.

So early as half-past twelve o'clock, a coasiderable proportion of the benches in the body of the house usually occupied by noble lords, were filled with ladies, and continual accressions to their numbers so far encroached upon the space available for peers upon the front benches, that additional seats had to be brought, of which the peers hastened to possess themselves with an alacrity which excited the mirth of the fairer occupants of beaches and gallery. The magnificent interior of the House of Lords has already gained something in appearance. The more garish hues of gilding and color are toned down by time and by the completion of the stained glass windows, so that, in fact, a burst of sunshine is requisite to "bring out," in artistic phrase, the celors of the gayest costume. During this preliminary interval, great Sol seat forth his beams with more than the usual warmth of a February sun, and a gratifying foretaste was afforded of the splendor of the subsequent scene, when the picture became complete by the addition of all its separate parts.

The Duke of Wellington arrived about 1 o'clock. His Grace, who wore a Field Marshal's uniform under his peer's robes, looked hearty and well, but appeared to be prevented, by his increasing deafness, from entering into converration, and contented himself with exchanging a casual remark or salutation with the peers who passed near him. The Duke, however, made an exception in favor of the Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, with whom he held a short colloquy. His Grace appeared to shrink from the attention and respect of which he was the object, and it was observed, as a proof of his indifference to fatigue, that although refused, and continued in a standing posture until her Majesty's departure. Among the earlier arrivals were Lord Gough, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Yor

At two o'clock the boom of cannon was heard above the buzz and hum of conversation, which was instantly suspended at the anneuncement that the Queen had set her foot within her royal palace of Westminster. In a few minutes the prevailing silence and suspense became almost painful, when her Majesty, led by Prince Albert and attended by her great officers of state, entered the house and took her seat upon the throne. Her Majesty, who looked exceedingly well, wore a tiara of diamonds, and was dressed in a robe of the richest white satin. The Prince Consort wore a Field Marshal's dress with black crape upon the arm; he took his usual place upon the Queen's left. The Duke of Wellington, with the sword of State, stood upon the left of the throne. The Dachess of Sutherland, as Mistress of the Robes, and the Marquis of Winchesser, with the cap of maintenance, stood upon her Majesty's right, as also dithe Marquis of Lansdowne, bearing the royal crown.

nance, stood upon her Majesty's right, as also did
the Marquis of Lansdowne, bearing the royal
crown.

Every one rose upon her Majesty's entrance.
The spectacle now presented has been often and
powerfully described, under different adjuncts of
time and place, and it will not speedily fade from
the memory of those least able to convey a vivid
idea of its grandeur. The chastened splendor of
the gilded roof, and the burnished canopy of the
throne—the scaltet and ermine of the peers' robes
—the gaiety of the tints of the female costumes,
and the rich light of the stained glass windows,
made up a coup d'aut which constituted a feast of
color and the perfection of form and outline. Her
Majesty, having taken her seat, bowed to her assembled nobles, and by a courteous gesture intimated her wish that they should resume their
seats. The Queen next commanded the attendance of her faithful Commons, who attended at the
bar, in the usual form, preceded by the Speaker, in
his gold robe of office. Lord J. Russell occupied
a front place upon the Speaker's righthand. Some
amusement was as usual created by the somewhat
disorderly and tumultuous manner in which the
representatives of the Lower House appeared in
the presence of royalty.

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling, then presented
her Majesty with the royal speech, which the
Queen read, as follows:—

The Queen's Sprech.

My Lorse and Gastilleen.

her Majesty with the royal speech, which the Queen read, as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPRECH.

My Lorse and Gentlemen.

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

I continue to maintain the relations of pease and amity with foreign powers. It has been my endeavor to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German confederation and the government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilifies which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement, in such a manuer as to preserve the strength of the confederation and to maintain the freedom of its separaie States.

I have concluded, with the King of Sardinis, articles additional to the treaty of Saptember. 1841, and I have directed that those articles shall be laid before you.

The government of Brazil has taken new, and I hope

I have concluded, with the King of Sardmis, articles additional to the treaty of September. 1841, and I have directed that those articles shall be laid before you.

The government of Braxil has taken new, and I hope efficient, measures for the suppression of the atrocious traffic in elaves.

Gentlement of the setting of the atrocious traffic in elaves.

Gentlement of the setting of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlement.

My Lords and Gentlement.

My Lords and Gentlement.

Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been estatisatory.

The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the laboring classes.

I have to lement however, the difficulties which are still feit by that impertant body, among my people, who are owners and occupiers of land.

But it is my confident heps that the prosperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a favorable effect in diminishing those difficulties and promoting the interest of agriculture

The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power. has excited atrong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachments the three one and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my recolution to maintain the rights of my crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachments from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire, and firm determination, under God's bleasing, to maintain unimpared the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

The administration of justice in the several departments

To combine the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions, will, I am confident your constant care. We may esteem ourselves for nate that we can pursue, without disturbance, crurse of calm and peaceable amelioration, and have every cause to be thankful to Aimighty God the measure of tranquility and happiness which been vouchsafed to us.

The Steamer Atlantic. NTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HER PASSAGE BY CAPTAL

The following are extracts from a private letter

The following are extracts from a private letter from the able commander of this ship:—

COVE OF CORE, Jan 27, 1851.

* When the accident happened there was a high sea, with heavy squalls, but moderating a little; the julis being longer than they had been. As I had been steaming head to wind, all was snug, fore yards down, &c., which left me nothing but my fore and aft sails to heave to, and they were often becalmed by the heavy roll of the ship, as she lay in the trough of the sea. The next day it moderated a little, and we were employed in sending down the small maintopmast, and getting the foreyard up; getting the floats off their wheels, &c. After five days incessent labor on my part, and never going below, I found I was drifting to the eastward. Found that with sait provisions and two meals a day, I had thirty days provisions on board. Called the passengers together, and told them my intention of putting the ship's head to the eastward. They said, "Captain, we have every confidence in you, but do, my dear fellow, take care of yourself; for what would become of us if any accident should happen to you?" About 4 c'clock that morning I fell, during a heavy roll, and was picked up and carried to my room, stunned by a blow on the head. At 5, I was up again.

All this time the ship did not ship a drop of water, nor did she leak a drop. How I love that ship, and how fearful I was that I should lose her! After we kept away, we averaged 150 miles a day; some-

imes going nine miles an hour, with but little sail, as I was obliged to be careful. All I had was up, and it was small for such a hull. She is a great ship—scuds like a gull, and on account of her great length, so safe when lying to. After all this work of mind and body, I deeply feel how much is to be attributed to the kindness of the Almighty, in favoring us with the winds to reach a port of safety. The night I made Cape Clear Light, it was blowing from the N.W., with hail and snow. On we went, and at two in the morning the moon rose, the weather was clear, and we made the light. At 8 o'clock took the pilot for Cerk; at 3 o'clock anchored, and sent off all the passengers. This was the finest and most moderate day for five weeks. That night the weather became stormy again. I mention this to show you how blessed we have been.

[From the Liverpool Albion.]

chored, and sent off all the passengers. This was the finest and most moderate day for five weeks. That night the weather became stormy again. I mention this to show you how blessed we have been.

From the Liverpool Albion.]

Accounts received from Queenstown, during the past week, state that the expectations formerly indulged that the United States' mail steamship Atlantic's machinery could be effectually repaired at that harbor have proved entirely futile. On Thursdey morning week Mr. Lecky, of the firm of Lecky and Beale, visited the effectually repaired at that harbor have proved entirely futile. On Thursdey morning week Mr. Lecky, of the firm of Lecky and Beale, visited the steamer, and at once expressed an opinion that the damages received could be repaired at their establishment; but, subsequently, it was discovered that, although two important castings, weighing 20 tons, could be replaced, the most essential constituent, the intermediate shaft, weighing 12 tons, formed of numerous pieces welded together, in order to attain the requisite strength and durability, could not be manufactured. We understand, therefore, that two steam tugs, probably the Dreadnought and Tartar, will to-morrow be despatched from this port to Queenstown, in order to tew the Atlantic to the Mersey; and if we are correctly informed, the ship on arrival will be moored in the Wellington dock for the purpose of repair. Messrs. Wilson have undertaken to perform the carpentry; but the machinery, as on a former occasion, will be despatched to the works of Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Birmingham. It is stated that there are only two or three establishments in the United Kingdom competent to undertake the manufacture of the intermediate shaft. During her stay at Cork the steamer was visited by great numbers of spectators; and if we may judge from the columns of our Cork contemporaries, admiration of her size and build are the most predomnant truits of their inspection. It is expected that she will tow very easy to the Mersey should the winds pr

resulted from a flaw in the metal of the shaft.

SAILING OF THE CAMBRIA FROM CORK.

(From the Cork Examiner.)

This vessel left Cork harbor yesierday, (Tuesday) morning, the 4th inst., at ten e'clock. She appeared very low in the water, owing to the weight of the cargo which had been unshipped from the Atlantic, which is immensely larger than the Cambria. She sailed with a northeast wind, which continued for six hours after her departure. We understand that her charter for conveyance of We understand that her charter for conveyance of the cargo was £3,000, that of the Atlantic having been £1,200, leaving a balance in favor of the own-ers of the Atlantic of £1,200. The Cambria took out an American mail.

The Great Industrial Exhibition.

The Great Industrial Exhibition.

[From the Leadon Times, Feb 1.]

Yesterday was a busy day at the Crystal Palace. The executive committee received, in the course of the forenoon, no less than four bushels of letters. For some time past their correspondence has been accumulating with fearful rapidity, but the Postoffice delivery of yesterday is the largest they have yet had. It was caused by intending exhibitors sending in, as required, specifications of what they netended to show for the catalogue. The day was also a busy one for the contractors, who are pushing on their work so as to have the building ready for the reception of articles, and for the allocation of spaces, which must now take place immediately. It was also a busy day with the public, who are crowding in great numbers to see the interior of the Crystal Palace before the third of the month, when it will be closed until the exhibition actually commences. On Thursday, upwards of £100 was taken at the door, and, in fact, for sometime past, the receipts have been steadily on the increase, so great has been the curiosity to examine the inside of an edifice the external view of which is so striking. The fund thus formed and smounts to a very handsome sum, and will, we understand, be distributed in an appropriate manner. A portion will go as a donation to St George's Hospital, where all the workmen who have met with injuries have been sent for medical advice. A portion has been absorbed as a sick and accident fund, and the remainder will be divided among the most deserving of the hands employed during the progress of the undertaking. It was absolutely necessary to restrain, by a high admission charge, the flow of visiters that would otherwise have set in upon the building, or otherwise the men would have been obstructed in their labor, and serious inconvenience and delay would have been incurred. Those who have paid their 5s entry money have been enabled. obstructed in their labor, and serious inconvenience and delay would have been incurred. Those who have paid their 5s entry money have been enabled to see in process of construction the most remarkable structure in many respects that the world can boast of. The misses of material that have hitherto occupied the ground area, having been gradually absorbed in the works, the whole space is now comparatively clear, and the first steps in parcelling off the allotments of each nation are about to be taken. The word "France," suspended to one of the galleries of the centre nisle, east of the transept, indicates the intended whereabouts of our nearest neighbors across the Channel in the great industrial show; one or two hoardings have been put up as the boundary lines of other foreign countries, and the limits of our own colonial products begin also to be defined.

In the midst of all these preparations, and with the actual realization of the exhibition so close at hand, the public will be interested to know what enterpring person has been first upon the boards of the Crystal Palace in the character of contributor. Great dramas are often opened on the stage by actors filling very minor parts. Here is a great spectacle, to which the whole world is invited, and in which every branch of human industry is expected to figure. Who, it will be asked, has had the courage first to venture upon the boards and hor ow down his gauntlet of universal defiance! All honor to the fair sex! the exhibition can boast of a woman as its first contributor. A milliner has been earliest in the field is the great rush to Hyde Park. obstructed in their labor, and serious inconvenience and delay would have been incurred. Those wh

honor to the fair sex! the exhibition can boast of a woman as its first contributor. A milliner has been earliest in the field in the great rush to Hyde Park. Names are strictly guarded, or happy should we be to record the style, title, and address of this enterprising rempatress. And what, it will be asked. was her contribution? A neat little box, to the hardle of which the key was attached, was delivered some days ago to Mearrs Fox and Henderson, at the Crystal Palace. They opened it and discovered, carefully deposited within, two very pretty early—of a new and taking pattern. A note instituted that they were intended for the exhibition, and there of course they will Agure—the first consignment to a solitection where all the products of human industry well be represented. The Executive Committee have as yet received only two complete lists of contributions from abroad. The one is from Sardinia, the other from Hamburgh.

crived only two complete lists of contributions from abroad. The one is from Sardinia, the other from Hamburgh.

On Thursday evening a singular accident took place at the new building, which we have not yetheard satisfactorily accounted for. The wind, as night fell, began to blow heavily from the southwest, but was not nearly so high as it has been, from about the same quarter, since the work commenced. All of a sudden, the glazing of about 1,000 square feet gave way; but not in the usual way when glass is blown in, for it rather seemed to be the effect of an eddy than of a direct current of ir. The extent of breakage, though it seems way when glass is blown in, for it rather seemed to be the effect of an eddy than of a direct current of air. The extent of breakage, though it seems large when stated in figures, is not so when examined with the eye. The cause of it is now under investigation, and will no doubt be satisfactorily explained; but in the meantime it will be satisfactory to the public to hear that the columns, girders, and other important partss of the structure at the spot where the accident took place do not appear to have been in the least affected, and that aaffar as we could ascertain, the permanence and stability of the structure are not at all compromised by what has happened. It is only extraordinary that a great work of the kind, so novel in design, and carried on with such marvellous rapidity, should have been completed with so few mishage calculated to throw doubt on its strength. We may mention as a curious fact connected with this subject, that when the glazing of the transect arch was in progress, a large portion of the east side had been finished before the west side had been closed in. While the work was in this state, it came on to blow a gale from the west, and though the arch caught the wind as in a hood, not a pane of glass gave way.

[From the same paper of the 6th.]

Yesterday was the last day of public admission to the Crystal Palace, previous to its preparation for the Exhibition. In consequence an immense concourse of visiters set in upon it from an early hour, and a train of carriages was in attendance such as would have done honor to a Jenny Lind night at the Opera. This has been more or less the case for the last three or four days, and on Saturday, so great was the curiosity to see the interior, that between 4300 and £400 was taken at the

door. Notwithstanding the large number of spectators, they were completely lost in the Tast area
of the building, which really seems to have some
secret powers of absorbing and reducing to insignificance assemblages of people, the presence of
whom in any other edifice would be very imposing.
Collect together 5,000 people in any covered space
within the limits of the united kingdom, and how
formidable they will appear—how impetuous their
expressions of sentiment—how overwhelming the
idea of power which they convey. In abuilding
which occupies 18 acres of ground the same numbers produce no effect. Its vast area still wears
a deserted look, and the throng and bustle of an
attractive spectacle remain unrealized. The crowdsthat have flocked for the last few days to visit the
interior of the Crystal Palace have, of course, been
attracted thither only by curiosity to see the bare
interior of a structure of which they have heard somuch, and the exterior view of which is so imposing. The interest which has thus been excited depends entirely on the appreciation of mechanical genius, and is an honorable tribute of
public admiration to the energy and skill with
which the great task entrusted to them has been
executed by the contractors. From the collection
at the entrance a large sum of money has been
secured, to be appropriated for the benefit of the
hands employed in various ways. Another advantage has accrued from the opportunity which
the public has, during its progress, possessed of inspecting the glass palace. The work has been
carried on from day to day, and finally completed under the rigid surveilance of engineers,
architects, and a whole host of critics, ready
to pounce upon every defect, and fearlessly
to expose it. Such opportunities for open
inspection must greatly increase the general
confidence in the stability of the edifice, and must
tend to disarm the fears of those who, looking only
to the extraordinary lightness of the proportions,
and regardless of the mechanical laws by which
the

their first great festival in honor of the results of human labor.

As we have said, public admission to the building ceased yesterday; but the cemmissioners, feeling that, as Parliament meets to-day, and as, feeling that, as Parliament meets to-day, and as, if all access to the interior were interdicted, it might be thought that they were afraid of scrutiny, have determined, until Thursday, to allow members of both Houses an opportunity of examining the present state of the works. Invitations have been issued accordingly; and as this change in the arrangements will enable us to record the progress made up to a later date than was anticipated, we postpone till then our final notice. The Executive Committee, having been applied to by various parties proposing to be exhibitors, for permission to have servants present during the time of the exhibition, have announced that they cannot entertain bition, have announced that they cannot entertain any applications of the kind until the goods have been brought into the building.

bition, have announced that they cannot entertain any applications of the kind until the goods have been brought into the building.

[From the same paper, of the 5th]

The Executive Committee are beginning now to feel, in its full force, that pressure from without which their position renders unavoidable. Having, in the performance of their duties, laid down a variety of rules for their guidance, and for the orderly management of the multifarious business of the exhibition, they are daily and hourly assailed by all kinds of application, which it is impossible for them to grant without the risk of causing inextricable confusion. Refural creates dissatisfaction, but that is infinitely preferable to the mischief which a too easy acquiescence in unreasonable demands would cause. It is obvious that intending exhibitors, who have neglected the requirements of the committee, or unduly delayed their preparations, or hung back until the increased popularity of the proposed display has at last forced them into action, have no just grounds of complaint if at the last they find the doors of the Crystal Palace shut against them, and the officials unable to hold out to them any prospect of accommodation. Even those who were on the stir in time, who have had their fair proportion of space allotted to them, and who are assured of having their contributions received, are not the easiest persons in the world to deal with or to satisfy. Men who have all their lives been accustomed to an absolute license in the mode of displaying their goods, do not like to be hampered by regulations and the irritable and exacting temper which is so often the accompanise of the more prominent points to which, in the interest of the exhibition, the Executive Committee wish attention to be particularly directed. In the first place, there, and with reference to the allo-ments to foreign pations, it must be borne in mind that these allouments have been regulated upon a geographical principle, which excludes altogether any idea of preference, and ought

or of the executive committee, which has not for its object to afford exhibitors from abroad, without distinction, every facility and convenience in their power. With respect to our home contributors who have duly complied with the forms and conditions of entry, there are two kinds of difficulties who have duly complied with the forms and conditions of entry, there are two kinds of difficulties constantly recurring between them and the executive committee. Those who have applied for and received certain amounts of hanging space are constantly applying to have a proportion of horizontal space along with it; and those who have been allotted horizontal space wish to have it all infront, with the least possible depth. As an exemplification of the first point we may mention the case of a manufacturing town, which, having obtained 300 feer of vertical space for the display of shawls and such like manufactured goods, denands, in addition to that accommodation, a breadth of two or three feet along the whole length, in order to give their goods that slope which sets them off to the best advantage. The struggle for frontage in the allotments of horizontal space will be easily understood. It originates in the same instinct which makes the tradesman dress his windows and counters with his most attractive goods, while the back shelves of the shop and the warehouse behind are filled with the more ordinary materials of traffic. Of course, were the Executive Committee to give war to either class of dress his windows and counters with his most attractive goods, while the back shelves of the shop and the warehouse behind are filled with the more ordinary materials of traffic. Of course, were the Executive Committee to give way to either class of application, their whole calculations as to space, and the arrangements founded on them, would at once be upset. Exhibitors would be at daggers drawn about the placing of their respective contributions, and harmonious action and harmony of effect would be ablke banished from the building. Another difficulty, which is the source of much embarrassment and annoyance, is the delay which has taken place on the part of some local committees in sending in the vouchers of allotments to individuals. These vouchers ought all to have been returned to the Executive Committee by the 10th of December. A month's indulgence was grantedweek after week "regent applications were made upon the subject; yet many of the local committees, and those of London and Sheffield especially, delayed. In the meantime, the popularity of the exhibition has been greatly on the increase. People who did not at first think of competing, now come forward, and, in consequence, the most pressing applications are made for an enlarged allotment of space. The Executive Committee have decided not to reject these applications, but, of course, their calculanous and arrangements, founded on the vouchers already sent in, are now completed, and cannot in the meantime be discurbed. When those exhibitors who have taken time by the forelock have been properly provided for, it will be seen what extent of accommodation still remains available. Until then nothing can be done, and applicants who have been too late must remain in suspense. It is much to be regretted that local committees, upon whom so large a share of the preparations has devolved, have by their want of promptitude, at the last moment slmost, thrown such serious obstacles in the way of the Executive Committees, line the provincial towns this remissness and

Bosnia,

The Fienna Gazette states from Agiam, of the 28th ult, that the insurrection continued in the Kraina. Omer Pacha had demanded that the insurgents should send a deputation to Sarageivo to present their submission. He was at Trawnick, but was about to march on Bihaez. Great anarchy prevailed in Kraina. The same journal publishes a dispatch from Zara of the 24th ult, stating that one hundred Montenegrins had attacked the Turkish village of Okulists, and had seized a great quantity of cattle, but as they were retiring they were assailed by the inhabitants of Niksitch, and had six of their men killed and ten wounded.